The allocaions cater to cater to programmes in all the twenty two languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi and there is no language-wise allocation of funds.

Punnayya Committee recommendation

1751. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punnayya Committee had in one of its recommendation had suggested that universities should raise atleast 15 per cent of their total recurring expenditure from their own resources;

(b) what is the reaction of the various universities to this recommendation;

(c) the number and names of universities where the recommendation is under implementation; and

(d) the reasons given by rest of the universities which have not accepted this recommendation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KM. SELJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Punnayya Committee has made several recommendations for generating additional resources by the universities. One of these recommendations provides that the resources generated by the universities should constitute at least 15 per cent of the total recurring expenditure at the end of the first five years. According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Report of the Punnayya Committee, together with the views of the UGC thereon, has been circulated to the Central/State/Deemed Universities as also to the State Government/U.T. Administrations for consideration and implementation of the recommendations relevant in them.

Operation Blackboard

1752. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Primary Schools were covered under the Operation Blackboard till the year ending 1993-94;

(b) whether there Components of the 'Operation Blackboard' are provided to all Primary Schools; and

(c) by when 'Operation Blackboard' will be implemented throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KM. SELJA): (a) 143940 single teacher schools have been sanctioned additional teachers and 522399 primary schools have been sanctioned teaching learning matrial.

(b) The scheme envisages atleast two all wheather rooms and essential teaching learning material in all Primary schools existing when the scheme was started; it also envisaged sanction of an additional teacher to all single teacher schools existing when the scheme was started.

(c) Central assistance has been almost fully provided as anticipated.

Atrocities on Women

1753. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any comprehensive policy for the sustainable development for women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the atrocities on women during 1991—94. State-wise; and

(d) the steps so far been taken by Government to prevent the atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. BASAVARAJESHWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India have prepared a National Perspective Plan, which is a long term overall guiding policy document for the holistic development of Indian Women guided by the Constitutional provisions, principles and Directives relevant to the developmental process. Then plan aims at the overall develpment and integration of women into the mainstream of the economy ensuring equity and social justice for all women. The National Perspective Plan contains 353 recommendations dealing with rural development. agriculture, employment and training, supportive services, fuel fodder water, creache|day care centre, housing, education, health and family welfare, legislation, political participation and the decision making, media and communication and voluntary action. Some of these recommendations have long term and short term policy and financial implications while some other recommendations deal with legislative issues. The implementation of these recommendations is a containing process to bring women into the mainstream of national life.

(c) A Statement is Annexed (*See* Appendix 173).

(d) Annexure No. 36 Government views with great concern the incidences of atrocities on women in different parts of the country and has taken a number of steps in areas such as legislation, legal literacy, counselling, legal aid enforcement, support to voluntary agencies, publicity comppaigns etc. Legal protection is available for women in the Indian Penal Code,1860 read with the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Evidence Act and other special acts against atrocities. A number of amendments have also been carried out to strengthen the law to deal with the problem of violence against women. For instance, Section 304-B has been added in the IPC to deal with the offence of Dowry death. If a women dies an unnatural death within seven years of marriage and it is shown that just before her death, she was subjected to cruelty and harrasement in connection with dowry by her husband or relatives, such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death unless proved otherwise.

Section 113-BB of the IIndian Evidence Act was also added to enact that Courts may presume the guilt of the husband or relative where it is shown that such husband or relative had subjected the women to cruelty in connection with dowry. The offence of cruelty both mental and physical towards married women by husband or relatives is covered in Section 498-A of the IPC. Special provisions have been made in various labour laws, namely, the Factories Act 1948, Plantation Labour Act, 1951 Mines Act 1952 etc. to prevent the exploitation of and atrocities against women at their places of work.

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The State has enacted women specific and women related legislations like Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibitiin) act 1986 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 etc. to protect the women against social discrimination, violence and atrocities. 'Crime Against Women Cells' have been set up in States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and in the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Chandigarh.

The Department of Women and Child Development have brought out Legal Literacy Manuals in the shape of 10 booklets which aim at improving the levels of legal knowledge of semi-literate/ neo-literate, poor women to improve their ability to combat exploitation.

Since violence against women is also related to their status in society Government is implementing various programmes of (a) Training-cum-Income Generating activities such as NORAD, STEP, CCEVT, SEP, DWCRA to economically empower women. A 40 percent reservation for women has been provided under the IRDP Scheme. (b) As a special measure of affirmative action, the Rashtriya Mahila Kosha has been set up to provide credit to poor women in the informal sector with low-transaction cost through the mediation of NGOs. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana has been introduced to enable women to exercise greater control over house-hold savings. (c) Support services such as working women hostels, Short Stay Homes, Creches, family counselling centres etc. and (d) Awareness Generation Programme for Women and dissemination of information regarding their rights. Efforts are also made through print and electronic media to project positive image of women in society and to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards women and girl children.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता

1754. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रौढ शिक्षा के विकास के लिये स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को शत प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदान की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान उसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में अब तक कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग और संस्कृति विभाग) में उपमंत्री (कु० शैलजा) : (क) जी, हां । अक्तूबर, 1994 में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को सहायता देने संबंधी केन्द्रीय योजना के संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप, स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को अब प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिये शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष 1993–94 के दौरान स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई क्योंकि शत-प्रतिशत सहायता देने के लिये संबंधित योजना 1994–95 में ही चालू की गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन को, 1997 तक पूरे देश में 15–35 आयु वर्ग के 100 मिलियन लोगों को साक्षर बनाने का कार्य सौंपा गया है । कोई भी अलग-अलग वर्ष-वार लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं । साक्षर बनाने का मुख्य अधिगम स्वयंसेवक आधारित संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियानों के माध्यम से है जो कि जिला में सभी मुख्य स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सम्मिलित करके जिला साक्षरता समितियों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं । अभी तक पूरे देश मे 335 जिलों को, आंशिक या पूर्णत: संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियानों में शामिल किया गया है । जहां पर अभी तक संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियान शुरू नही हुये हैं । वहां स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को छोटे क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता कार्य शुरू करने के लिये सहायता दी जाती है । चालू वर्ष (1994–95) के दौरान, 144 स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को (16–3–95 तक) 9.09 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी गई । राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के शुरू होने से अब तक सहायता अभियानों के अन्तर्गत 72 मिलियन लोगों को सम्मिलित किय गया है और सभी साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 44.78 मिलियन लोगों को साक्षर बनाया गया है ।